









## Intimations.

WM. POWELL,  
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—  
Des Vaux Road.LADIES'  
DEPARTMENT.NEW  
LACES  
and  
LACE  
COLLARS.LINEN DRILL DUCK  
MOTOR TAMS  
for  
LAUNCH & PICNIC  
WEAR.TRIMMED  
and  
UNTRIMMED  
MILLINERY  
in large variety.A FINE STOCK  
of  
WHITE  
CANVAS,  
WHITE KID,  
BLACK GLACE  
and  
BROWN GLACE  
WALKING  
SHOES.Also  
WHITE AND TAN  
TENNIS  
SHOES,  
At Moderate Prices.Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

THE HONGKONG BRANCH of this Bank will be CLOSED on and after 1st August next.

CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS promptly.

By Order of the Directors,  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [763]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY  
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be  
held at the Office of the Company, No. 18,  
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on  
TUESDAY, the 15th August, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report  
of the Directors, together with a Statement of  
Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing  
Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th August,  
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [762]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of  
5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a Half per  
Share) for the six months ending 30th June,  
1905, will be paid on application to those  
persons who are registered as Shareholders in  
the above Company on the 25th July, 1905.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 26th  
July, both days inclusive.EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [757]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104  
of the Articles of Association the General  
Managers have this day declared an INTERIM  
DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June,  
1905, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained  
on application at the Office of the Company on  
and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st inst.,  
both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [753]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per  
Share for six months ending 30th June,  
1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on  
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 26th to the 27th  
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar  
and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six  
months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable  
on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend  
Warrants may be obtained on application at  
the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 26th to the 27th  
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [733]

General Agents for the West Point Build-  
ing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [733]

CANTON DISTRICT.

## LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 76.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED WHILE  
DREDGING OPERATIONS ARE IN  
PROGRESS AT THE WHAMPOA  
BARRIER.NOTICE is hereby given that the Dredger  
"CANTON RIVER" will commence  
work on the North side of the channel through the  
WHAMPOA BARRIER on the 24th inst.Vessels using the Front Reach approach to  
Canton are required to observe the precautions  
contained in Notice to Mariners No. 74 of the  
28th June last.Vessels should not pass on that side of the  
Dredger from which a Red Flag is flown.J. HOWELL MAY,  
Harbour Master.Approved:  
F. J. MAYERS,  
Acting Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,  
Canton, 22nd July, 1905. [770]

STREET INDEX,

SECOND EDITION,

REVISED UP TO DATE,

by  
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,  
Government Assessor.

Now in print and will be published in August.

Orders should be sent early to  
THE GOVERNMENT ASSASSOR,  
The Treasury;or  
NORONHA & COMPANY,  
Government Printers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [752]

CHINA AND THE MACKAY  
TREATY.The following letter and enclosure, have  
been courteously handed to us for publication,  
as of general interest:—Foreign Office,  
June 19th, 1905.Sir,—I am directed by the Marquess of  
Lansdowne to acknowledge the receipt of your  
letter of the 28th of April last addressed to  
Lord Percy in which you call attention to an  
answer reported to have been given by him in  
the House of Commons to the effect that His  
Majesty's Government had no information  
that China had ignored the terms of the  
Mackay Treaty.In reply I am to enclose for your information  
a copy of His Majesty's reply on the  
subject to Sir G. Parker, M. P., of April 19th  
last to which presumably you refer and of  
which you appear from the terms of your  
letter to have received an inaccurate version.  
With regard to your statement that at the present  
moment not one single clause of the  
Treaty of September 5th, 1902, is actually effective,  
I am to inform you that the information  
in possession of this Department does not bear  
out your view. I am to add that His Majesty's  
Minister at Peking has recently been asked to  
report to what extent the Chinese Government  
have failed to put the Treaty into operation.I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,  
F. A. CAMPBELL.E. S. LITTLE, Esq.,  
Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Company, Limited,  
Shanghai.No. 1.  
Question asked in the House of Commons,  
April 19, 1905.In Gilbert Parker's—To ask the Under-Secretary  
of State for Foreign Affairs whether he  
has any official information showing that  
the terms of the Mackay Treaty made in pursuance  
of Article XI of the Peking Protocol of September,  
1901, to facilitate commercial relations  
between China and foreign countries have, in  
effect, been ignored by China; that the rights  
referred to have been violated by provincial  
officials who have levied duties on goods covered  
by transit passes; have forcibly seized cargo  
at the barriers; and have illegally interfered  
with agents and employees of British merchants;  
that in contravention of the Mackay  
Treaty heavier duties are levied upon foreign-  
owned cotton-mills than on native mills in the  
country; that, in contravention of Article II of  
the Treaty which provided for the introduction  
of a national uniform coinage, the provincial  
authorities continue to mint new copper currency;  
and that the reform in mining Regulations  
arranged for in Article IX of the Treaty have  
not remained unfulfilled; and if so, whether  
the Government intend taking action, in  
concert with other Powers, to secure the  
fulfilment of the obligations into which China  
entered in 1901.No information of the acts alleged in the  
question has reached us. Such acts would be  
violations, not of the Treaty of 1902, but of  
Treaties concluded with China at an earlier  
date.His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been  
informed, in reply to his inquiries as to the  
steps which had been taken to carry out the  
provisions of Article II of the Treaty of 1902,  
that the Office of Financial Administration has  
presented a Memorial to the Throne proposing  
the establishment of a general mint at Tientsin,  
for the coinage of silver and copper, and the  
introduction of a uniform national coinage.  
As soon as definite arrangements have been  
made, they will be communicated to Sir E.  
Snow.With regard to the mining Regulations, the  
Chinese Government state that Regulations  
have been drawn up, but that it is necessary to  
consult the provincial authorities before the  
final arrangements could be settled.—N. C. D.  
News.

## THE PROBLEM OF OLD AGE.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR US IN OUR  
DECLINING YEARS?Some time ago we received a communication  
from an elderly gentleman of this city, who,  
after recounting his experience and that of  
some of his friends in unsuccessful efforts to  
get employment, closed by propounding the  
following conundrum: "If, owing to an age  
limit of 42 years or less, able-bodied and  
vigorous men above that age are barred from  
employment, in the language of Chimmie Fadden,  
what'll it be you going to do wid 'em?" The  
question thus raised seemed well worth  
discussion, but soon after the chance remark of  
Dr. Osler to a class when about to leave them  
to accept a new job which he had got when  
approaching the age of 60 having set the whole  
country to discussing the old-age problem, it  
seemed best to wait for the benefit of any new  
light which might be thrown on the subject.  
There has not, however, been any new light.  
There is no occasion for any. The matter is  
clear enough, and everybody understands it.  
Nobody, however, seems willing to give pain  
by telling the plain truth.The fact is that able-bodied men above 40 who  
are unable to obtain employment are economically  
defectives. If they were not they would at  
that age be so placed as to be sure of a livelihood  
while they remain able-bodied, and probably as  
long as they are able to work at all. The fact that  
they have failed to secure a firm grip on any  
method of living is conclusive evidence that  
they are of that unfit—not necessarily morally,  
but economically. "What to do wid 'em" we  
need not discuss here. Most of them will manage  
to do for themselves somehow, and with  
more or less unhappiness, and society will not  
knowingly let any of them starve. The important  
thing is that as few as possible of the present  
generation of young men shall find themselves  
in that position twenty-five or thirty  
years hence. There is no doubt that old men  
find an increasing difficulty in getting work  
when they have not been previously employed,  
and that this is in large measure the result of  
the consolidation of industries. Regardless of  
the unfortunate friction between employers and  
employed, it is nevertheless true that employers  
more than ever before feel responsibility for the  
welfare of their employees, and the larger the  
concern the greater the effect to provide for the  
future of their workmen—for business reasons  
if for no other. Consequently, with an eye  
to what they think their responsibility for the  
future, they are unwilling to take on new  
men even if at the time able-bodied and  
vigorous. If their age indicates, that their  
powers will soon begin to decline. If there is  
to be responsibility for providing light work,  
and possibly a pension, for old employees,  
employers naturally insist on having the  
benefit of the vigor of their youth. Except as  
the result of this policy of the large corporations  
we do not suppose that old men have  
more trouble now in getting work than they  
have always had.The present outlook is that these conditions  
will continue and probably intensify, so that it  
will become more and more important each  
year that the man while still young shall  
attach himself to some business or industry in  
which he expects to spend his days. The  
trouble with those who are now old and out of  
work is that they did not do just that thing in  
their youth. The American spirit of wandering  
and adventure—always the search for and  
the expectation of something better—has left  
them stranded in their old age, unattached to  
any business and unable to make a business  
for themselves. The moral of it is that the  
young men of to-day must understand that the  
day of boundless opportunity in America has  
come forever. The happy-go-lucky feeling of  
earlier generations can no longer be indulged  
without danger of a distressed old age. When  
the young man first enters on life and mea-  
sures himself with his companions he will  
very soon find his place in society and must  
content himself therewith. If he finds himself  
excel he may properly attempt to push himself  
forward, but he will do so at his own risk.  
The happiest man is probably he who, when he  
finds his place in the world, settles  
down in it and stays there. Discontent is  
doubtless the mainspring of the progress of  
society, but content is the foundation of the  
happiness of the individual. The young man  
who, when he finds that station in life which  
his talents and opportunities give him, makes  
up his mind to stay there, fixes his standard of  
living a little below it, and puts some money  
in the bank, is very unlikely to suffer want in  
old age. Pleasure, excitement and display take  
all a man's income if he will let them. But  
the healthy mind takes more pleasure in  
savings—within reason—than in spending.  
Those who love display for the attention which  
it secures ought to understand that the man of  
plain appearance, plain living and plain dress  
who is known to have money in the bank is far  
more sought for, more respected and more  
influential than the butterfly of fashion who  
is known to spend every dollar that he earns.  
And when age comes he will not fear it.  
America is no longer a new country, full of  
opportunity. It is an old country, in which  
industry and thrift are essential to all who  
would escape an old age of poverty. And a  
life of industry and thrift is the happiest of all  
ways of living.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Notice of Fin.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.MR. WILLIAM WILSON has this day  
assumed charge of the Company as  
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER during the  
absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or  
until further notice.By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. P. CHATER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [740]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [52]

## Hotel.

OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [57]

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer  
"MALACCA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO  
AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
4 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and  
the Company's representative at an  
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [5]

## Consignees.

## S.S. "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex  
S.S. *Dardogne* and *Charente*, and from  
Bordeaux, ex S.S. *Pile de Valenciennes* and  
*Cambray* in connection with above Steamer, are  
hereby informed that their Goods, with the  
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valu-  
ables are being landed and stored at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at  
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignees  
before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed  
after 31st July, at Noon, will be subject to  
rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 31st July, or they will not be recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on  
MONDAY, the 31st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [7]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-  
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BAMBIA,"

Captain Luening, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature by the Undersigned and to  
take immediate delivery of their goods from  
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,  
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 31st instant will be  
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [767]

## FROM NEW YORK.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"VANDALIA,"

Captain Haase, having arrived from the  
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature by the Undersigned and to  
take immediate delivery of their goods from  
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before TO-  
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be  
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,  
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten  
days of the steamer's arrival here after which  
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 31st instant will be  
subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 31st instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [768]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed  
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M.  
of the 26th instant, will be landed at  
Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co., Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and  
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,  
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [766]

## AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "COULSDON,"  
FROM NEW YORK.CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-  
named Vessel are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into  
the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon,  
whence delivery may be obtained.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 28th July, at 3 P.M.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 28th July, will be subject  
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the Undersigned on or before the  
30th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [765]

## Intimations.

## MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a  
want of proper nourishment and enough of it.  
Now-a-days they call this condition by the  
learned name of Anemia. But words change  
no facts. There are thousands of girls of this  
kind anywhere between childhood and young  
ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims  
among them. They are too weak and frail to  
resist. Some of them are passing through the  
mysterious changes which lead up to maturity  
and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas,  
how many break down at this critical period;  
the story of such losses is the saddest in the  
history of home. The proper treatment might  
have saved most of these household treasures,  
if the mothers had only known of

## WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have  
grown to be strong and healthy women. It is  
palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive  
and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil,  
extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined  
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites  
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In  
building up pale, puny, emaciated children,  
particularly those troubled with Anemia,  
Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases,  
nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the  
highest order. A Medical Institution says:  
"We have used your preparation in treating  
children for coughs, colds and inflammation;  
its application has never failed us in any case,  
even the most aggravated bordering on  
consumption. The children like it, and it builds  
up their bodies; many little children owe their  
lives to it." The more it is used the less will  
be the ravages of disease from infancy to old  
age. It is both a food and a medicine—  
modern, scientific, and effective from the first  
dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is  
the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is  
no doubt about it." Sold by chemists.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS  
COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify  
the Public that in addition to the recent  
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS TO \$3.00  
PER THOUSAND Cubic Feet, they now  
offer the following FAVORABLE TERMS  
TO INTENDING CONSUMERS:—1. SERVICES up to 50 feet in length will  
be laid FREE.2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-  
FIXING.THESE CONCESSIONS will only apply to  
houses in which the work of fitting internal  
pipes is carried out by the Gas Company.ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting  
will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intend-  
ing or existing customers.The Company Hire or Sell all kinds of Gas  
Fittings whether for Heating, Cooking or  
Lighting—and INVITE INSPECTION  
of their Stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at  
WEST POINT.GEORGE CURRY,  
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1905. [651]

## THE WINE GROWERS



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND  
OF  
THE FINEST  
WHISKIES  
IN SCOTLAND  
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

AND

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR &amp; CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR.

SHERRIES

FROM

SANDEMAN, BUCK

&amp; CO.,

XERES, SPAIN.

THE

OLDEST FAVOURITES

in the East.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to The Editor, 11, Cecil Street, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. The copies sent by post at an additional \$1.80 per quarter are charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue is charged for postage. The world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

## JOURNALISM AND ESPIONAGE.

In another section of the present issue we reproduce a translation of the full text of the judgment in the case in which Captain Bouguin and his Japanese employee were charged under the Japanese law for espionage. As observed by us at the time when the sentence was cable to us by our northern correspondent, we remarked that the penalty was rather severe. We now learn from our contemporaries printed in Japan that comment on the severity of the judgment on Captain Bouguin is very general. There is no doubt that the strictness of Japanese military law, as exemplified by this trial, will cause some surprise and no little sensation abroad. The facts established by the trial, according to the judgment, prove for us only, says the *Deutsche Japan Post*, that Captain Bouguin was an active correspondent, and that his paper was not parsimonious, but gave him sufficient means to make the fullest inquiries. If he, well knowing how suspicious the Japanese are, and how they love to surround everything with mystery, has used secret channels, then this is simply a stratagem for which no journalist will blame the other. Others have done the same. If he made use of the dispatch-box of the French Legation, one can only blame the Legation for not having been more careful (only a subordinate official can have helped Captain Bouguin in this way), but he himself cannot be blamed that he availed himself of such an excellent opportunity. If, adds our German contemporary, the authorities desired that only such news should get abroad as they considered advantageous to their cause, then they should have forbidden all and every correspondence to foreign papers. As it is, official reports have been got out at high-pressure; and the fact that the one announcing the destruction of several vessels before Port Arthur was kept secret at the time when a foreign loan was about to be floated, shows that such a system can lead to serious consequences. If a war correspondent does once and awhile snap his fingers at the Censor, nobody will regard that as espionage; *est la guerre*. As is well known the Imperial pardon was received with considerable relief by most people. On the afternoon of the 16th instant, Chief Procurator Okuma, in the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho, summoned to his office Captain Bouguin, who was at home under bail, and handed to him the following note of special pardon:—  
"By special grace Alexander H. M. Bouguin, a convict condemned to ten years' imprisonment, is released. He is also released from police supervision.  
"Acting under the Command of His Majesty the Emperor.  
"Count KATSURA TARO,  
"Minister, President."  
Maki Ko, assistant of Captain Bouguin, who was condemned to eight years' imprisonment, received similar pardon. The *Japan Chronicle* understands that Captain Bouguin will leave the country very shortly. His conviction, of course, deprives him of his decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

\*. The full text of the judgment delivered in the charges against Capt. Bouguin and Maki Ko is printed on pages 6 and 7 of our present issue.

The Kaiser has sent a medal to a Brandenburg woman, who has had twins three times. She herself is a twin, and her mother gave birth to four sets of twins. It is interesting (remarks the *Globe*) to see how speedily a pursuit, started as a mere hobby, can become a perfect craze.

The *China Gazette* understands that overtures have been opened for the purchase or lease of the whole Arsenal property, including the dock, workshops, equipment, etc., by a well known foreign dock magnate. The Chinese concerned are closely investigating the value of the offer and are much perplexed to know what it means.

LEAVE OF absence on private affairs to Australia has been granted to Lieut. E. Rogers, Royal Engineers, from 25th July to 13th November, 1905.

THE year 1904 was the most prosperous of all for the Tonquin "Charbonnages" (collieries), according to the report read at the meeting of shareholders on May 30. Sales were 272,316 tons of coal and 77,897 tons of briquettes, against 260,637 and 57,508 respectively in the year 1903. The rough receipts amounted to 1,538,429 frs. against 1,128,072 in 1903. The future is promising.

THE gunboat *Kiangyuan*, built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, for the Nanking Viceroy, which arrived at Woosung on 15th inst., passed up the river to the arsenal on the 19th. She is a neat-looking, low-freeboard, boat, in war paint, with two masts and two high yellow funnels with black tops, and looks like a useful vessel for the river, for which she is intended. —N. C. D. News.

IN return for a small favour done by a policeman, a millionaire brewer at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, has presented him with an order entitling him to a glass of beer whenever he likes to call at any one of his breweries. The offer is limited to 1,000,000 glasses which, the policeman says, is a pity, but can't be helped. After all, a million glasses is something. His favourite food nowadays is salt herring.

CAPTAIN Ogilvie, of the s.s. *Forest Hall*, prosecuted Abdul Khan, a fireman on board that vessel, with being absent without leave. Defendant admitted the charge, and said he did not want to go back to the ship. His Worship asked the captain when he would be leaving Hongkong, and was told on Thursday. He then ordered defendant to be detained in gaol until Thursday morning, and requested Inspector Watson to have the man put on board the vessel on Thursday morning and kept there, and to see that he left the port in her.

CHI FAT, a farmer, of Sunshui, was placed before Mr. Hazeland this morning, charged with (1) neglecting to report a death in his house to the registrar of deaths for the district, and (2) by burying a dead body in an unauthorized place, without permission. Chi admitted the charges, and was fined on the first charge \$75 and on the second \$15, with the usual alternative. The body was exhumed and removed to the mortuary, but was so decomposed as to make it impossible to discover the cause of death. The coolie who acted as gravedigger for Chi was fined \$5 or 14 days' gaol.

THE "man without a language" who, as recorded in these columns yesterday, was charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at \$300 and \$30 in cash, the property of Mrs. Tom Sik Kee, evidently derived great benefit from his night in the cells, for when placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, he was able to speak volubly in French, and smilingly pleaded guilty to that language. His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. His single grew broader as he repeated after the interpreter "four trois mois," and added "oui oui, très bien." The watch and money were returned to Mrs. Tom Sik Kee.

An old man and his two very small grandsons appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, to answer to a charge of assaulting a big burly Chinaman. It appeared that there was some difficulty on the part of the burly one in collecting his rent from the old man, and when he called yesterday for the rent, he grew very angry at not receiving it, and advanced upon the old man in a threatening manner, seeing which the two little boys used their baby hands to keep him away from their grandfather. For this they were charged with assault. But the landlord got hold of the old man and shook him and slapped him on the mouth, and he was also charged with assault. When the case came before Mr. Hazeland this morning His Worship at once discharged the babies, whose tiny hands would not have hurt a sparrow, and bound both landlord and tenant over in the sums of \$100 each to keep the peace for 12 months, and advised the tenant to pay his rent and seek other quarters.

VELLY Sandow has much to answer for, for he has turned the heads of the "young bucks" of this Colony, until their one thought is the force of their muscular development, and how to prove it. This state of affairs was aptly exemplified this morning when a young man was called upon to stand up before Mr. G. N. Orme to answer to the charge of assault. It appears that on the night of the 20th inst. the youth was returning home from a visit to Sandow's show, and meeting a lone and inoffensive Chinaman, thought he would make an excellent "punching-bag" to try the strength of his muscles on, and, acting on the inspiration of the moment, he let out "straight from the shoulder," and hit the Chinaman straight in the nose, following up the first blow with several others on softer parts of his anatomy. But his victim had lived in California and knew a thing or two, so he grabbed his assailant and held firmly on to him while he shouted lustily for assistance, which arriving the address of Sandow's disciple was taken and a summons arrived there the next day, and this morning he appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme. He admitted that he struck the complainant, but, having a short memory, he forgot the silvery moon which was shining on the night in question, and said, in excuse, that "it was dark and to prevent a man colliding with him he put up his hand, so striking the complainant. But, he added, "I always let out at anyone who bumps into me." His first excuse was a very ingenious explanation; but, as compared with complainant's, much too thin for Mr. Orme, who fined defendant \$5 and bound him over in a personal bond for \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

## EXTRADITION.

Remanded from Monday last, the case in which the extradition of Yuen To is sought by the Chinese authorities for complicity in an armed robbery in Chinese territory, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence.

Ho Kai, accountant, said that he was accountant to the complainant, and went on to corroborate the evidence of the last witness and added that a great many things were stolen besides those already enumerated. He knew of his own knowledge that all the silver jewellery was stolen, because as soon as the robbers left he went to the shelf, where he had seen the jewels just before he went to bed, and found them all gone. He heard firing outside the house, and looked out through the bars and saw 13 or 14 men with arms, torches and masks.

He recognized one of the men because he afterwards took off his mask. He recognized him because he had frequently seen him pass by the shop, for the past three or four years. That man was Yuen To. That is Yuen To (pointing to the man in the dock).

(Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson, witness said he left the shop on the 24th of July, four days after the robbery. He left because everything had been stolen. There was a door between the shop and the street. It was not locked; it was held by two bolts. The robbers prized the door from the bottom. He saw that after they had gone by the marks. Thirteen or fourteen men went into the shop. Three men had masks on, but they all took them off before they left. He could not recognize any of the others. Chung Wa used to sleep on the counter. The accountant's room was about 12 feet square and had two beds in it, and several boxes. None of the jewellery was kept in his room. Some of it was kept on the shelf mentioned and some in the cupboard under the counter. The sound of firing he heard came from outside, and was made by the police. He did not see any of them that night. They did not catch anybody. Yuen To was very well known in the village. After the robbery Yuen To came to Hongkong. He thought so because he disappeared from the village after the robbery. Witness next saw Yuen To to-day only. The Elders sent witness out of the village with reference to this case, but he was not willing to come. Chan Wa repudiated all about the case to the Elders, but they did not tell him Yuen To was one of the robbers. The Elders went to the Tung Foo Magistrate, and the latter sent a policeman to take witness to Hongkong, and he was handed over by him to Chan Tai, one of the Elders who was in Hongkong. The police who brought witness down to Hongkong told him that Yuen To had been arrested and witness was to come down and give evidence against him, as witness was employed in the burgled shop. The police did not tell him what he was to say.

Witness: I am telling the truth.  
Mr. Thomson: Nobody has as yet suggested you are not.  
When he saw Chan Tai, the Elder, he only said, "if you recognize Yuen To go into Court and speak the truth." Witness was very much afraid at the time of the robbery, when he was driven into the corner. There were about eight men in his room and seven or eight men outside. He did not make any mistake about his identifying Yuen To, as the latter still held the torch after he threw off his mask. There were two or three men outside with torches, but he did not recognize them because he did not know them and had not seen them before.  
He did not know where Chan Wa was now. Since the 25th of July, when he left the service he had not seen Chan Wa. He did not see him in the beginning of this month in Hongkong, because he was not here. Witness saw the Elders at the shop after the robbery, but he did not speak to them.  
To the Court: He saw the Elders come to the shop the morning after the robbery.  
Yuen Chun Pun said he was an Elder of the Wong Tong village. He knew the defendant; he belonged to the same family as witness. His name is Yuen To. Witness had known him since he was eight or ten years of age.  
Mr. Thomson objected to witness's being asked if he knew defendant's place of birth, and Mr. Hursthouse changed the question, and asked where defendant had passed most of his life, and witness said defendant had lived in Wong Tong ever since he was eight years old, and may have lived there before, but as to that witness could not say anything. The day after the robbery witness with another Elder visited the Mau Sui shop, and procured the attendance of the last witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: Defendant has no brothers; he is the only child of his parents.  
Yin Kee said: he knew a man called Chan Wa. He did not know whether he was here recently. He went to Canton with a clansman of his. In Hongkong Chan Wa stayed at the Hai Loi boarding-house, the same house as witness and his master lived at.  
The case is proceeding.

## CHINA AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that China, which has been seeking the privilege of participating in the coming peace negotiations at Washington, has notified the Powers that the Government at Peking will not submit to any arrangement which may be arrived at between Japan and Russia without consulting China, in regard to the disposal of Manchuria.

The views of Constitutional and Progressive leaders on this question are published in Tokyo as follows:—If the Chinese Government desires to participate in the peace conference and to solve the Manchuria question, it should have solved the question by its own strength before the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia. It is absurd of China, which was powerless to do anything before the great war was begun, to seek to participate in the peace conference. If China ignores the principle for which Japan is waging the war, and also diplomatic usage and propriety, and insists on her demand to participate in Japan most chastise China in the interests of justice, humanity, and for the maintenance of the peace of the Orient.

## SHIPPING JETSAW.

At the Wallsend shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham-Richardson, Limited, a steel screw steamer named the *Knaping*, built to the order of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, has been launched. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 324 ft.; beam extreme, 44 ft. 3 in.; depth, moulded, 23 ft. Accommodation has been provided for a few first-class passengers amidships, and a large number of Chinese passengers aft. The vessel has been designed to carry a large dead-weight cargo on a draught of 18 ft. 9 in., and to steam about 12 knots at this draught. The engines are triple expansion engines, having cylinders 24 in., 41 in., and 68 in. in diameter, with a 45 in. stroke, steam being supplied by two large single-ended boilers, working at 180 lb. pressure, and fitted with Howden's forced draught.

## THE RISKS OF CONTRABAND.

ECHO OF A HONGKONG CASE.  
An interesting test action has just been decided by Sheriff Fyfe in Glasgow Sheriff Court, in which a South Shields seaman named Thomas Clark claims against the Auchan Shipping Co., Glasgow, the owners of the s.s. *Auchenard*, for wages lost to him by the interruption of his service contract, and for expenses whilst waiting at Hongkong for homeward ship. The pursuer states in his pleadings that he shipped in March 1904; upon foreign trading articles for three years "from the Tyne to Hongkong, or any other port or places in the world" within a certain latitude south. Then he goes on to say that when the vessel was being cleared at Hongkong the crew discovered that she was carrying Welsh steam coal to "a port in Japan" in consequence of which discovery the seamen left the ship at Hongkong, signing off the ship's articles, and being paid wages up to that date. The Sheriff has dismissed the action on the ground that coal is not of itself contraband merely because it is given to one of the belligerent countries, although it may become contraband according to the circumstances. The Sheriff further holds that even had the case been relevantly stated on the general ground, the seaman's claim is barred by his own action in accepting his wages and his discharge at Hongkong.

## THE C.S. "FENG TIEN."

The new steamer *Fengtien*, which arrived here from Greenock on Thursday, the 13th inst., for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and is to be immediately put upon the Tientsin run, is, as we (*N. C. D. News*) have said, a sister of the *Shanghai* with improvements, and a very fine specimen of the modern light-draft passenger and cargo boat. The *Fengtien* is 267 feet long, 40 feet in beam, and 18 feet in depth, and was constructed by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., only twenty weeks elapsing from the time her keel was laid until she was fully completed and equipped. Her displacement is 3,200 tons. She carries 33 first-class foreign passengers, the cabins being most comfortably fitted, with electric fans and electric lights, and with five bathrooms, two for ladies and three for gentlemen. There are also cabins for 45 1st-class Chinese passengers, with suction fans, and two bathrooms, and for 41 2nd-class Chinese. Her promenade deck is a great feature in this steamer, extending, as it does, almost the whole length of the vessel, there being a full supply of life-belts in boxes on this deck. She is provided with an entirely new pattern of windlass, the latest patent of Messrs. Clark, Chapman & Co.

The *Fengtien* made a most successful trial trip on the Clyde on the 31st of May last, doing 13.33 knots, and started for Shanghai on the 1st of June. She left Port Said on the 14th of June, and Singapore on the 6th inst., arriving at Shanghai on the 13th inst., making the whole trip in 42 days, and from Singapore to Shanghai in 74 days, her average speed for the voyage being 11.7 knots. She was finished so quickly that Captain Dewar could not get home in time to bring her out, as intended.

FROM Panama United States Minister John Barrett sends out a warning to Americans not to seek work of their own accord on the isthmus, for they will surely repent it. He says: No American white labourers should come to the Isthmus of Panama seeking employment unless previously engaged by the Commission. At first, before the organization here was fully completed and civil service methods were applied, work could usually be found for able-bodied white labourers who might arrive from the United States, or from any other part of the world. Now, however, the situation is changed. When labourers come of their own accord the chances are against their employment. The result is that a majority of such men find themselves, after a short stay on the isthmus, without funds or work. If it were possible for them to do manual labour in the sun like the Jamaicans, at corresponding wages, there would be plenty for them to do, but they can not stand that class of work. Finding themselves in these straits, they come to the legation and the consulates, and, not knowing that there are no funds provided by the United States for the care of indigent or stranded Americans, expect the Minister and Consuls here to provide them with food and lodging until they can get employment, or to give them passages back to the United States. When questioned, the labourers say they gained the impression from the papers that there was abundance of work at high wages here for everybody, and in most instances they gave up fairly good employment in the United States in order to take chances of doing better here. A remarkable feature of this situation is that these men come from all parts of the United States. The last steamer brought labourers, on their own account, from Maine, New York, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado and California—and they have all been obliged either to go without employment or to take work in competition with Jamaican and other cheap labour, which they will not be able to endure for any length of time. In a report submitted last year I gave a warning of the same nature as this one, but the effect of it now seems lost. It would therefore seem wise that it be given as wide publicity as possible.

## PAN- EASTERN NAVAL SCANDAL.

QUERER ALLEGATIONS ABOUT SAILORS' MESSING ARRANGEMENTS.

Some unpleasant allegations that suggest a suspicion of jobbery in the arrangements for messing the men of the *Amphitrite*, *Centurion*, *Ocean*, *Vengeance*, and other British warships on this Station, have been published at home, in the *Morning Leader*, and Mr. Labouchere has taken up the matter in *Truth*. In the issue of that paper, for June 22nd, we find the following comments on the matter, which, if they be well-founded, ought to make uncomfortable reading for certain persons in Hongkong:—

I read last week in the *Morning Leader* that a number of blue-jackets on H.M.S. *Vengeance* and *Amphitrite* on the China station had refused to settle the bills of the bumboatsmen, and had been punished in consequence. This confirms a statement made in *Truth* of April 27. I did not mention the name of any ship at that time, though it was stated that the incident occurred on the China station; but as a matter of fact the *Amphitrite* was the vessel referred to. I have not heard anything about the *Vengeance*, but that ship has recently arrived home from China, and no doubt that is how the matter has come to be again referred to in the press. The *Amphitrite* is also on her way home, if she has not actually arrived, and an opportunity thus occurs for the Admiralty to look into this matter a little more closely. There is the more need for this, as the *Morning Leader* states, similar incidents have occurred on the *Centurion*, *Ocean*, and other vessels in Chinese waters.

The cause of the strike against the bumboatsmen was the extortionate prices charged to the ships' messes, and, as mentioned in my previous reference to the matter, the dissatisfaction was aggravated in the case of the *Amphitrite* by the fact that when the ship left Chatham a poll was taken on the question whether the canteen should be run by a committee of contractors, and that the poll resulted in favour of a committee, which was duly appointed, but the arrangement was rescinded by the captain without any explanation or any further reference to the wishes of the crew while the ship was at Malta, the canteen being handed over to a Maltese bumboatsman. The *Morning Leader* states that on the China station the bumboatsmen did not buy in the local market, but from Chinese contractors, so that the stock is loaded with two middlemen's profits before it reaches the consumer. The men contend that if they managed the canteen themselves they could buy direct, and consequently get their food much cheaper. This seems reasonable enough, and it is an argument in favour of a ship's canteen instead of a tenant canteen—at any rate, as worked on the China station. If a contractor must be employed, I should have thought that it would be as easy to find a Chinese contractor on the Chinese station as a Maltese contractor in the Mediterranean, and that a Chinaman would be as satisfactory a man to do business with as a Maltese. At any rate, it seems absurd that a Maltese contractor should be authorised for a ship in China, where he would naturally be at a disadvantage in obtaining supplies locally, as he is said to have been in the above case.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## "REFRESHMENTS"—WHAT ARE THEY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—What articles of dry or liquid diet constitute "refreshments"? I do not mean from "Weary Willie's" "Tired Tim's" standpoint, but from that of ordinary respectable "trippers." The reason I ask is this: Liking always to see, at least once, all there is to be seen in or around any place where I may find myself for the nonce, yesterday with a friend I went to see a much advertised "resort," the fare to and from which is £1.00 "including refreshments." As all will remember, yesterday was a particularly hot and thirst-inspiring day, and after half an hour's journey to the place I was glad to get a glass of "lemon squash"—(it was lemonade in reality) which was served to me on my showing the coupon attached to the ticket, which requests that all and sundry shall "serve bearer on presentation" (not surrender, *bien entendu*) "of this coupon." But the coupon was taken away, and was, though lost, to sight to memory dear, for what was one bottle of lemonade on such a hot, windless afternoon? An hour or so later I wanted—I may say I actually required—another! I got it—but I had to pay 25 cents for the privilege of drinking it! What, oh! what are "refreshments"?—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Athenia*) 26th inst.  
English (*Malta*) 26th inst., noon.  
Indian (*Namsang*) 30th inst.  
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 31st inst.  
German (*Prins Sigismund*) 31st inst.  
American (*Doria*) 1st prox.  
German (*Scharnhorst*) 1st prox.  
German (*Prinz Eitel Friedrich*) 1st prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Taiyuan* from Japan ports left Kobe via Kuchino on yesterday, and is due here on 31st inst.

The P. & A. s.s. *Aradonia* sailed from Portland on 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on 22nd prox.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Rhenania* left Singapore for this port on 23rd inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 28th inst., a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai to-day at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on 1st prox.



## TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's.]

## The Bisley Meeting.

LONDON, 23rd July.  
Sergeant Conner, of the East Surreys, won the King's prize at Bisley.

## The Bomb Outrage in Constantinople.

Twenty-four persons were killed and fifty-seven injured by the bomb outrage in Constantinople, also fifty-five horses injured.

## Soulling Championship.

In the world's championship at Parantata Stanburg beat Towns by two lengths.

## The Kaiser and the Tsar.

Later.  
Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that the Tsar has left Peterhof on board of the *Standard* for Borgo Finland, there to meet the Kaiser at dinner on board the *Hohenzollern*.

## The Ministry.

Last evening it was understood that Mr. Balfour remaining in office is largely due to the fact that important negotiations are proceeding with Japan, and to a desire to see the peace negotiations concluded.

## EARTHQUAKE AT MACAO.

The seismic disturbance which occurred at Macao on Sunday and Monday morning, as reported in our last issue, continued with intervals throughout the day yesterday. The latest report to hand this forenoon from the neighbouring Colony states that a severe shock, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, as of a distant peal of thunder, was felt between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. The vibrations were the most prolonged that have been felt since the first shock on Sunday morning. Photo frames, vases and other ornaments in houses on the Praia Grande were thrown down from tables and stands, so severe and continued was the shock. The heat throughout the day was intense, and tonight there were vivid flashes of lightning. There was much consternation amongst the people, who have never felt anything quite so unnerving in their experience of earthquakes in those regions.

In connection with the above report it is interesting to learn that on the 11th inst. great vibrations were registered on the seismograph in the Osaka Meteorological Station, and a telegram was later received in Tokyo from the Shanghai Meteorological Station to the effect that heavy tremors were also registered at Shanghai, the most extensive since the establishment of the station last year. The centre of the tremors was estimated to be about 2,300 miles west of Shanghai, and it is believed a disastrous earthquake has occurred somewhere in India.

## THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

Very nearly fifteen hundred persons attended the mass meeting called on Wednesday afternoon at the Wupen Girls' School, Shanghai, outside the West-gate of the nation city, to discuss the measures with reference to putting into operation to-day the boycott on everything American as a protest against the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty, the period of two months having expired yesterday afternoon, the 20th of July. There were also a large number of Chinese ladies, both old and young, present, who followed with intelligent interest the speeches that were made at the meeting. This alone, says the *M. C. D. News*, shows that China is indeed awakening when over a hundred ladies attend a mass meeting specially meant as an assembly of the sterner sex. Besides the members of the Chinese Educational Association and older students of twenty odd schools there were present a large number of delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and kindred associations of the majority of the treaty ports and from many inland cities and towns who had come to assure the Shanghai Committee of their hearty support. There were also present Messrs. Su Pao-shan and Shao Ching-tao, leading members of the Executive Committee of the Piece Goods Guild; Sze Tan ying, of the Executive Committee of Silk Guild; the chief partners of the Old Shun Kee, South Shun Kee, Ching Chang, and other houses representing the kerosene oil trade; a partner of the Sheng Yui Hoag, the leading sundries goods house in Shanghai; a partner of the Tabagueria Filipino, and others representing the cigarette trade; a representative of Koi Tze Hong, the leading Chinese iron and metals house in Shanghai and representatives from the native Banks Guild, ginseeng trade, hemp sack, flour, sea delicacies, and other trades; also representatives of leading Canton, Fukien, Hankow, and Shantung houses, and representatives of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Schools Association, and others too numerous to mention, making a total present at the meeting of over 1,450 men. There were quite a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches made, in which the speakers exhorted everyone present to maintain a firm front to show to the world that in this instance, at any rate, there is a united China. "For," said one gentleman (Taotai Ma), "some Americans have sneered at us saying that there is nothing to fear because we Chinese never can unite. Even the previous U. S. Minister in a recent speech made the same sneering allusion. We will show by precept and example how fallacious an idea this is on the part of such Americans." Other speakers showed how little Japan by her unity and determination had beaten her huge opponent Russia, showing the world what Asiatics are able to do when thoroughly aroused. Cannot China easily do the same? Cannot China by a united front and firm determination obtain her desire, also, by the repeal of the Chinese

Exclusion Treaty? At this stage of the proceedings the members of the Piece Goods Guild came forward and swore that beginning from the 20th of July they had decided not to buy any more American piece and other goods until the purpose in view of the nation had been properly obtained. The meeting was then asked for a show of hands that beginning from the next day no one present would purchase or contract for any more goods of American manufacture. Every one present raised his or her hand. The meeting then separated. It may be stated that a discussion ensued near the end of the meeting as to what should be done with regard to such American goods as are still in the hands of merchants and traders here. It was unanimously declared that every one present would do his best to assist by every means in his power to get rid of their goods, so that no one need lose by the boycott.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 21st inst. says:—Yesterday at 4 p.m. the Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai (native) convened a mass meeting of local merchants; some American merchants and journalists also attended. There were many speakers and one of them urged that they should stop buying American goods from the 20th, but as contract goods would still come to China for some time an extension of the date of boycotting till the 18th of the 10th moon should be allowed. However, the speaker was soon silenced. The leading merchants then signed documents promising not to deal in American goods. The following are the leading merchants who signed the same:—Chu Lan-fang, iron dealer.

Shan Chin-lan, } piece goods.  
Sa Pao-shan, }  
Ting Chin-chai, } kerosene oil.  
Hsu Wen-weng, }  
Ting Chin-chai, } general stores.  
Chu Pao-san, }  
Lin Shun-weng, flour merchant.  
Tsao Yu-weng, lumber merchant.

The same afternoon at the Society of Commercial Science another meeting was held when over 1,000 persons attended.

The Ningpo Guild will meet to-day on the same subject.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce wired to other ports the fact that the guilds of various branches of commerce had signed an agreement not to deal with American goods after the 20th July. All the native newspapers published a report of an interview between Taotai Tseng and Mr. Rodgers, the U. S. Consul General which took place on the 20th July. The gist of the views expressed by Mr. Rodgers is similar to that mentioned in his despatch to the Shanghai Taotai. Amongst other things Mr. Rodgers is alleged to have said that he received a telegram from the U. S. Minister at Peking on the 19th July to the effect that the boycotting of American goods will simply cause damage and loss to the American merchants while they are endeavouring to get better treatment for the Chinese in America, and the movement having had no effect, the U. S. Minister is at present negotiating with the Waiwupu to arrange a better arrangement and is in hopes of having the matter soon settled. Tseng Taotai then asked the United States Consul General to give him a copy of the despatch signed by him, but the Consul-General said: "Do you not believe in me?" Tseng Taotai said he believed in him, but the public would not believe a mere word of his. After a long interview without much result, it seems from the report, Tseng Taotai left the U. S. Consul-General.

A number of influential Chinese merchants called on Mr. R. H. Hunt, manager of the Standard Oil Co., this morning and told him that a meeting had been held last night in regard to the proposed boycott on American goods. They explained that at the meeting the movement had been thoroughly discussed and it was clearly understood that President Roosevelt could not do anything to the matter without the sanction of Congress. They were also aware that Congress was not in session at present and would not meet until December. Also that it would not be fair to the American people to take any further steps in the matter until such time as Congress did meet, therefore it was decided at the meeting last night that nothing should be done until December, so as to see what measure Congress intended to adopt. After some further discussion in a most friendly and rational manner, the merchants took their departure.

Del Murray & Co., in their report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated 20th July, say:—The two months probation which certain of the would-be leading spirits in China gave to the American people to reconsider the proposed new clauses in the 'Exclusion Act' having expired, and no satisfaction having so far been received, the question of taking energetic action is now to the fore. A mass meeting of upwards of 1,500 representatives of all classes of trade was held last night, and although it was pretty unanimous that something should be done, it seemed difficult to decide where to draw the line, and the result was a by no means unanimous resolution that no further orders be given for products of the United States. A supplementary meeting is to be held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, when possibly some feasible plan may be evolved, but so far, the piece goods dealers at all events, do not seem inclined to commit themselves to any comprehensive boycott, for the natural reason they do not wish to jeopardize their trade. The questions involved do not appear to have been properly thought out by the organisers of the meeting. On one of the most prominent of the piece goods dealers inquiring what he was expected to do with the goods he had on order, was told by the chairman not to take them—but when he replied he could not 'lose face' in that manner, the answer was 'well, don't order any more'—or words to that effect. No very great importance need be attached to this agitation, in our opinion. A very small proportion of China's millions cares a straw about the treatment their nation's receive in other countries, and it would weigh absolutely nothing against a possible commercial gain, however small. It is purely and simply a bluff although it may not be so intended by the promoters, and, judging by the effect it is producing on interested parties in the States, it is having just the desired result. Probably no more inopportune time than the present, so far as piece goods are concerned, could have been selected for the promulgation of such a scheme, one great fear being that such an opportunity would not be lost sight of by the Japanese, who would immediately usurp the trade and supply Manchuria's wants, either direct or from the States.

## THE CONFISCATION OF THE "INDUSTRIE"

PRIZE COURT'S DECISION.

The *Osaka Mainichi* publishes the decision of the Sasebo Prize Court in the case of the German steamer *Industrie*, which was recently captured by a Japanese war-ship off Korea. The owner of the steamer is stated to be Mr. Bloch, a German resident at Tsingtao. The following is the Court's decision:—

"The steamer *Industrie* is confiscated. The steamer *Industrie* was owned by U. S. petitioner and registered at the port of Hamburg, Germany. She was engaged in the salvage and towing business under the German flag. On February 8th, 1905, R. R. McDermid, an American citizen and the proprietor of the *Daily News*, a paper published at Chefoo, China, chartered the steamer at Shanghai from the petitioner for use as a dispatch-boat, for a term of three months, at the rate of 1,500 Shanghai taels per month; and Adolph Banner, German subject, joined the steamer as a war correspondent at a monthly salary of \$400. On the 19th February last the steamer, in charge of Banner, left Shanghai for the purpose of watching the movements of the Japanese fleet and communicating the result to the Russian authorities through the said McDermid. The steamer reached a point 40 miles south-west of Tsushima on the 3rd March last. She returned to Shanghai on the 13th of the same month, and again left on the 15th, calling at the North Shooan Island, Korea, on the 23rd. She cruised in the neighbourhood of Quelpart and Anderson Islands and the waters thereabouts until the 27th. At daylight of the 27th the *Industrie* proceeded to the vicinity of Katoku Island, and found Japanese war-ships assembled five miles east of the island. After taking observation of the types and names of the war-ships, the *Industrie* was proceeding to Fusan for the purpose of telegraphing the particulars of the discovery to McDermid, when she was chased and seized by the Japanese cruiser *Katsuga* two miles south of the same island at 3 p.m. on the same day. She was seized on suspicion of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet and communicating the result to the enemy.

"The attorney of the petitioner maintained that (1) the allegation that the *Daily News* was subsidised by the Russian Government was groundless, and he repudiated it. (2) Banner was a temporary employee of McDermid, and was a war correspondent, his duty being to impartially observe the movements of the Japanese fleet as well as the Russian fleet. He was not acting as a spy in the interests of Russia, nor was he scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet in the interests of Russia. (3) The petitioner, owner of the steamer, did not hire out his steamer as a scouting vessel for Russia. In particular, the allegation of the Prosecutor that a contract was signed between the owner of the steamer and General Dessino for the transfer of the steamer was quite baseless. (4) The profession of a newspaper correspondent was a business of public interest, and his action in reporting the operations of the campaign was not a violation of neutral obligations. (5) The steamer of a neutral country might not be to be confiscated, except where such a vessel is engaged in the transport of contraband of war or running a blockade. Where a newspaper dispatch-boat is to be confiscated on the charge of having acted in the interests of the enemy the charge must be proved by undeniable evidence, but the charge against the steamer in this case is not supported by such evidence. The steamer being an innocent vessel of a neutral country, should be released. "The view of the Prosecutor, in substance, is that the steamer in this case was apparently a common dispatch-boat, but in reality she was charged with the duty of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet and reporting to the Russian authorities according to a secret contract between the Russians and McDermid. The steamer was, therefore, liable to be confiscated.

"It is generally admitted from the standpoint of international law that the subject of a neutral country, who endeavours to ascertain the military affairs or secrets of one of the belligerents and communicates the result to the other belligerent, is acting in violation of neutral obligations, and a vessel employed for such service is liable to be confiscated. The attorney of the petitioner maintained that the steamer in this case was a dispatch boat engaged by the *Daily News* of Chefoo, and that the journal was not subsidised by the Russian authorities, as alleged. The correspondent of the journal, in the execution of his duty, was to impartially observe the movements of both the Japanese and Russian fleets. This contention, however, cannot be accepted. It is an indisputable fact that the journal in question is a small paper, that it was started simultaneously with the outbreak of the present war, that its financial position will not permit of it fitting out a dispatch-boat without outside financial assistance, and that it has always been re-feeding Russia and willfully publishing news disadvantageous to Japan. The minutes of the third examination of Banner contains the following passage:—In answer to a question of a Councillor of the Prize Court, 'Do you believe that the *Daily News* is a Russian mouthpiece?' Banner stated, 'Until now I did not know it. The paper may be subsidised by the Russian Government. It is a small paper, as pointed out by you. I cannot say that it is not receiving a subsidy from Russia.' In reply to a further question, Banner stated, 'I think news sent by me would have been communicated to the Russian Consul at Shanghai or Chefoo, and from the Consul to the Russian Government. But when I left Shanghai I did not know that such an arrangement was made, and I intended to report not only on the disposition of the Japanese fleet, but on the Russian vessels also. In consequence news sent by me, I think, would naturally benefit Russia.' A similar statement was also made by Uddie, master of the steamer. There was at that time no sign of a single Russian war-ship in those waters.

"Judging from the facts mentioned, it is only just to conclude that the Russian Government paid a subsidy to the *Daily News* of Chefoo, a neutral paper, and chartered the steamer for the purpose of scouting the movements of the Japanese fleet, under the pretence that the steamer was being used as a newspaper dispatch-boat. The petitioner must have been aware of this fact. The Court is convinced that the steamer in this case was under a commission to scout the movements of the Japanese fleet in the interests of Russia, and to communicate the result to the Russian Government. The steamer is, therefore, ordered to be confiscated.

"The Court finds it unnecessary to give any explanation in regard to minor points raised by the petitioner."

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK LITIGATION.

A COMPROMISE.

The *Japan Chronicle* is informed by Mr. Sakurai, one of the barristers retained, that the litigation between the Russo-Chinese Bank and Yuan Tre-Chwang (formerly compradore of the bank) and Chan Yung-fu (a partner in the late Shinghai Company of Kobe), which has been in progress for several years, has now been compromised. As will be remembered, the Russo-Chinese Bank sued Yuan Tre-Chwang for the recovery of ¥170,000 in the Tokyo Court, and the defendant brought a counterclaim for ¥500,000. This resulted in an unsuccessful criminal action in the Kobe Court against him, and in consequence Yuan sued the Russo-Chinese Bank, demanding an apology and damages to the extent of ¥100,000. The Russo-Chinese Bank also sued Chan Yung-fu for the recovery of ¥50,000 on a promissory note. On the 13th instant a compromise was effected in Tokyo when it was agreed between the parties concerned that all actions now pending would be withdrawn and all the claims against each other relinquished. The agreement was made in English, duly signed, and at the instance of Mr. C. Brenner the agreement was recorded in the archives of the Swiss Consulate-General at Yokohama. It was agreed that Chan Yung-fu would pay to the bank a sum of ¥18,000 for a promissory note for ¥50,000. An action which was about to be brought by the bank against the late Shinghai Company for the settlement of accounts, in which it was alleged ¥700,000 was due from the Chinese firm, is also abandoned.

## WHAT IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE?

A LONDON COMMENT.

The well-known writer of the "Sub Rosa" column in the *Morning Leader*, London, has the following comment on a subject with which we recently dealt: "The other day I noticed in the *Hongkong Telegraph* an article headed, 'What is public nuisance?' It is a rather dangerous question for a writer or a speaker to ask, as a damaging return is obvious. The *Hongkong* paper has some reason, however, for discussing the subject because of a decision just given by the Law Courts in Singapore. A curious gentleman, living in one of the most crowded residential parts of Singapore, keeps on his premises as pets a lion, a tiger, and an elephant, and during the greater part of the night the lion roars, the tiger howls, and the elephant trumpets. These contributions to the harmony of the evening arouse all the dogs and the cocks and hens of the neighbourhood, and so the residents in Singapore have submitted the question as to whether the keeping of such creatures in a crowded town constitutes a nuisance.

The Court has ruled against the suggestion, and to-day in Singapore there are many exasperated gentlemen ready to endorse Mr. Bumble's dictum that "the law is a ass, a idiot." I am not sure whether the *Hongkong Telegraph* is serious in a further statement to the effect that "of late years Singapore has had tigers which ran at large through the streets, or lay below the billiard tables in the hotels." Perhaps they were not real tigers that were supposed to crouch beneath those tables. They may have been leopards with the spots barred. I gather, however, from the published account that there was no doubt about the reality of the elephant in the gentleman's back yard. Indeed, in the whole history of balladom, I have never heard of any man thinking he saw elephants when there were no elephants to be seen.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 25th at 11.55 A. The barometer has fallen generally, particularly on the coast of China.

The depression, which is of large area, is apparently still central over N. China. The Wei-hui-wei report is, however, not yet to hand. Gradients are moderate in S. China, and fresh S. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel. Over the China Seas gradients are steep and strong winds to gales from W. and S.W. will probably prevail, particularly over the middle part of this area.

Forecast.—W. and S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; squally, thunder showers.

## COMMERCIAL.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 21st inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 103 for Sept. Indo-China at Tls. 66½ for July. Laos-Kung-Mows at Tls. 56. Langkats at Tls. 191 for Aug., at Tls. 195 for December.

Business done direct:—North-Chinas at Tls. 82. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 190 for July. Indo-China at Tls. 70 for Dec. Fathum Boyds at Tls. 141 for July. Langkats at Tls. 190 for July, at Tls. 190 Aug. Flours at Tls. 82½. Astors at \$34 for Sept.

## SHANGHAI FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write under date Shanghai, 20th inst.:—We are glad to be able to report a slight improvement in our Home-ward Freight, there being a little more cargo offering for the Continent and America; the "green tea" market has opened but nothing has been done as yet, as the Native dealers, as usual, are holding out for too high prices.

Coastwise:—Rates could hardly be worse than they are at present and shipowners have a very serious situation to face—with little or no trade on the China coast, the Kiver season closed for the next three months, no freights offering in the South and no coal worth speaking of for export from Japan, it is no wonder that coal is down to \$1.00 a ton from Moji to Shanghai; \$1.15 Moji to Hongkong; and \$1.50, Moji to Singapore, and that boats have already begun to lay-up, both here and in Hongkong.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.  
London—Bank T.T. .... 1/10 1/16  
Do. demand ..... 1/10 1/16  
Do. 4 months' sight ..... 1/10 1/16  
France—Bank T.T. .... 2/3 1/2  
America—Bank T.T. .... 45 1/2  
Germany—Bank T.T. .... 192 1/2  
India T.T. .... 140 1/2  
Do. demand ..... 140 1/2  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 7 1/2  
Singapore T.T. .... 6 1/2  
Japan—Bank T.T. .... 92 1/2  
Yara—Bank T.T. .... 113 1/2

1 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/16
3 months' sight L/C.	1/11 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 461	47 1/2
4 months' sight do.	47 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 3/16	
4 months' sight France	240 1/2
6 months' sight do.	242 1/2
1 months' sight Germany	137 1/2
1/2 Silver	27 1/2
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	10 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.	
To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
	Per picul
Malwa New	1,180
" Old	1,180, 1,280
" Older	1,300, 1,330
" Uldest	1,370
	Per chest
Patna New	1,097 1/2
Benares New	1,055
Per picul	280, 290

## To-day's Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

FRIDAY,

the 28th July, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ENAMELLED WARE GOODS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [77]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

THE Steamship

"RHENANIA."

Captain Foerck, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on the 30th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation

for Passengers and carries a duly qualified

Doctor and Stewardesses.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [773]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH

BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1906, 1907, 1908.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before 2nd October, 1905, for the following

REVENUE FARMS, for the year 1906, or for the three years 1906, 1907, 1908.

OPIUM FARM.

SHUIT LICENSE FARM.

PAWNBROKING FARM.

CUSTOMS FARM (North Borneo only).

GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM

(North Borneo only).

For particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, British North Borneo Co.,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [771]

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE

GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN,

K.C.M.G.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 25th July, 1905.

SANDOW,

THE PERFECT MAN

and

EXPONENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

and his

GRÆCO-ROMAN ARENA.

SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL

NATIONS.

SANDOW will appear nightly from 9.15 to

10.15 for the benefit of those living out of

town.

GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

the 25th and 26th.

GRAND MATINEE

on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th, at 4 P.M.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, to Winning

Competitors.

Europeans, Chinese, Japanese and Indians

have already signified their intention of com-

peting. Amongst others, the well known

Hongkong Athlete, Mr. J. A. S. ALVES will

compete.

THE BEST DEVELOPED CHINAMAN,

who sends in his name by 5 P.M. TO-DAY to

Mr. SEYMOUR, as being willing to exhibit his

development on the stage of the THEATRE

ROYAL TO-NORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT,

will be awarded a solid GOLD MEDAL value

\$50. OPEN TO ALL CHINAMEN.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.

Prices ... .. \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M.

A Special Car will run to the Peak every

night 15 minutes after the performance.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [744]

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A NEW SHIPMENT

of



## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.  
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	4th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ELEUS"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	30th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.

## HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"TELEMACHUS"	26th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	15th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"STENTOR"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	25th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	12th September.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"YANGTSE"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	26th "

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	7th August.
	"JASON"	3rd September.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"NINGCHOW"	17th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

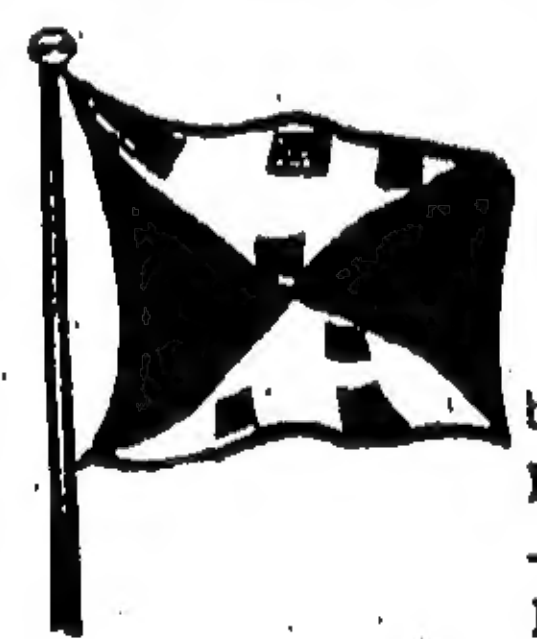
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	28th July.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	30th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	1st August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	2nd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	2nd "

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.  
\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.



## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nodley	MANILA	SATURDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 5th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.



## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship	When	Approx
"INDRAWADI"	will be despatched as above, on or about 2nd August.	THURSDAY, 10th August.
"SIERRA BLANCA"	For Freight or Passage, apply to	26th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,  
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,  
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of  
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,  
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle  
and Ellams Duplicator.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,  
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,  
48, DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest  
notice, and with all possible despatch.  
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 319.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-  
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,  
if tide permits.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single  
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30  
cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.  
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied  
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for  
returning passengers only, at an extra charge  
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a  
Private Cabin which has accommodation for  
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3  
extra.  
First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.  
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,  
and Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1905.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).  
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4  
Meals ..... \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance  
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	"ESANG"	FRIDAY, 28th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 28th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 28th July, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, S'ABAYA & SAMARANG	"HOP SANG"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN via KUDAT	"MAUSANG"	THURSDAY, 3rd August, 3 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 8th August, Noon.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.  
\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Labad Data, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan,  
Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,PORTLAND, OREGON,  
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

## THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzger	August 12th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Schmidt	September 1st, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	September 26th, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 14th, "

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on August 2nd.  
The S.S. "Aragonia" left Portland on July 22nd, and is expected to arrive here on August 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND  
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship  
"BENARTY,"  
Capt. Sarchet, will be despatched as above, on or  
about 2nd August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland  
Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide,  
New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"  
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th  
August, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,  
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.

A Stewards and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

## TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"  
1,088 tons, Registered.

Captain E. I. Page, will leave Hongkong for  
Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY  
and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,  
returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,  
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she makes an EXCURSION  
TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at  
8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about  
7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for  
these runs, is the newest, fastest and most  
luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and  
is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot  
and cold water is supplied.

FARES:  
First Class single journey to Canton \$3.00  
Second " " " " " 1.50

First class single journey to Macao 1.00  
" " return " " " 2.00  
Second " single " " " 80 Cents.  
" " return " " " 1.50  
Third " single " " " 30 "  
" " return " " " 50 "

Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only.  
Wine and Spirit of the best brand are used.

The wharf in Hongkong is at the West end  
of Wing Lok Street.

The wharf in Macao is the same as the  
S.S. "Peregrine."

For further information, apply to the Office of  
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,  
or to

Messrs. WENDT &amp; Co., Canton Agents.

S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUIT CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"ST. HUGO"	12th August, 1905.
"SHIMOSA"	to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

## Intimation.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,  
Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.

A special feature is made of full and accu-  
rate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-  
ters of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.

Special attention given to effectively display-  
ing advertisements.

The type used is a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.  
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until counter-  
manded.

## JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS.

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

## OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

## THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road

Hongkong.

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD

of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
37, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67]

## TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904. [66]

## CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN'S TRIAL.

## TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The Japan Herald says the following is a full  
translation of the judgment delivered in the  
charges against Captain Bougouin and Maki  
Ko:—

## SENTENCE.

Alexandre H. S. Bougouin, Captain (retired)  
of the French Army, citizen of the French Re-  
public, domiciled at No. 6, Akasabicho, Tsukiji,  
Kiohachi-ku, Tokio, and agent for manufac-  
turers and firms, aged 54.

Maki Ko, a heimin of Miure-nori, Yokosuka,  
Kanagawa-ken living at No. 8, Shiba Park,  
Tokio, commercial employe, aged 45.

In connection with the aforementioned men,  
charged with the infringement of the Law for  
the Preservation of Military Secrets, the Court  
adjudicates, in the presence of Procurators  
Anjo Tokihito and Ochiai Yoshizo, and sen-  
tences Alexandre H. S. Bougouin to 10 years'  
penal servitude and Maki Ko to 8 years' penal  
servitude. The articles seized are returned to  
their respective owners.

## FACTS AND REASONS.

The accused Bougouin was once employed  
by the Japanese Government as a military in-  
structor, and subsequently he acted as military  
attaché in the French Legation, of which post  
he was relieved later on and returned home.  
He came out to Japan again in the 26th year  
of Meiji (1893), and started a commercial and  
manufacturing agency.

From about August last till the 5th of May  
last, he added to his calling that of correspon-  
dent. He undertook to find out military secrets  
in the course of the war. His act is of a grave  
nature.

1.—On or about the 21st of November last,  
he learned that the division was being mobi-  
lized. He ordered Stränge, who was living  
with him, that day to cable the matter in a  
private code to a Frenchman by the name of  
Ketchal (I. Caisial) living in Shanghai, who  
cabled the information to the Petit Parisien.

On the 30th of November last, again, the  
division landed at— and a cavalry force was  
sent northward. This fact the accused sent by  
letter to the same journal.

2.—On the 10th January, 1905, the division  
proceeded northward by railway, which fact he  
learned about the 26th of the same month. On  
the same day he sent on the information by  
letter to the same journal.

3.—About the 10th of February, he learned  
that the division had arrived at Liaoyang on  
the 26th January, that the division proceeded  
northward at the end of January, and that  
finally the same division arrived at—. This  
fact he communicated, on the same day, with  
the mail belonging to the French Embassy in  
Japan to Capt. de Labry, of Paris.

4.—About August, of 1904 he learned of the  
composition of the gins with the Port Arthur  
investing army, their description, number, &c.

On the 13th of January he communicated the  
secret to the same officer by the same means.

5.—About the 10th of February last, he  
learned that—body was newly organized, and  
for the purpose—regiments were drafted to  
Tokio, and were leaving for the seat of war;  
also that regiments were being mobilized at  
Sendai and were leaving Yokohama by the str.  
Tamba-maru on 28th January, and regiments  
were being organized at Nagoya and were  
leaving Taketoyo about the same day. The  
secret he communicated by the same means as  
above mentioned.

6.—About the 15th April of the same year,  
he learned that at Hiroshima—was organized  
and on the same day he sent the information  
by letter to the same man. About the 20th  
April he learned that on the 19th April, 30  
Japanese transports passed—which fact he  
communicated to Ketchal (7), in Shanghai,  
who cabled the same to the said Labry.

Again, on the 5th of May he learned that the  
transports carried—which forces went to—  
On the same day, he communicated the in-  
formation by letter to the same parties.

The accused Maki Ko was employed by the  
said Bougouin, and in February, 1905, he went  
to Nagoya in order to report upon military  
secrets, fully knowing for what purpose the  
information was wanted. At Nagoya he found—  
regiments were being drafted and learned that  
the same regiments had embarked on board  
transports at Taketoyo. He reported the  
same and other items to Bougouin, thus







## Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for DATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE S.S. Steamship

## "CHUSAN,"

Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 29th July,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. CHINA, 7,912 tons, from Colombo,  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia,  
due in London on the 10th September.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July 1905.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "TONKIN."

Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 8th  
August, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. SYDNEY, 22nd August.

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC, 5th September.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS, 19th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Tremont, 9,600 T. W. Garlick, At. Aug. 8

Hydra, 3,753 Geo. Wright, "Aug. 16

Lyra, 4,417 G. V. Williams, "Sept. 15

Pictade, 3,753 F. G. Purington, "Sept. 15

Shawmut, 9,600 E. V. Roberts, "Sept. 15

Steamer marked (\*) have no second-class  
passenger accommodation.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

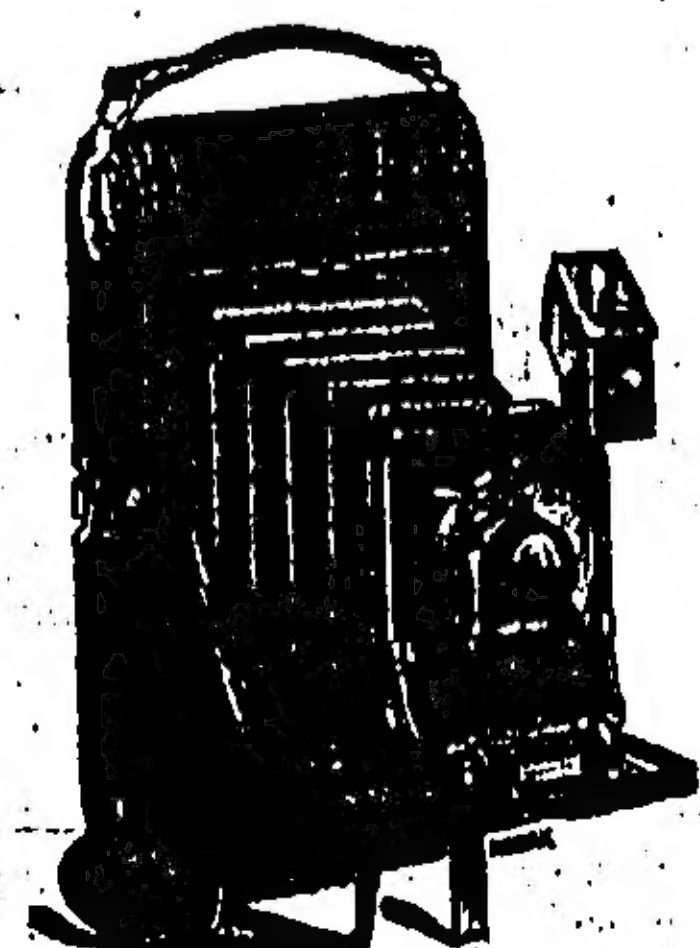
## FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.



## DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NOS. 17 and 29, WONG-NEI-CHONG  
ROAD.  
A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.  
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NIGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
GODOWNS: PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [69]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy  
Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.  
Apply to—  
H. N. MODY.  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

## TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
CENTRAL.  
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S  
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—  
S. BISNEY,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [639]

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
light and airy rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.  
Rents very moderate.

Apply to—  
H. RUTTONJEE,  
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

## For Sale.

## TUBORG BEER

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

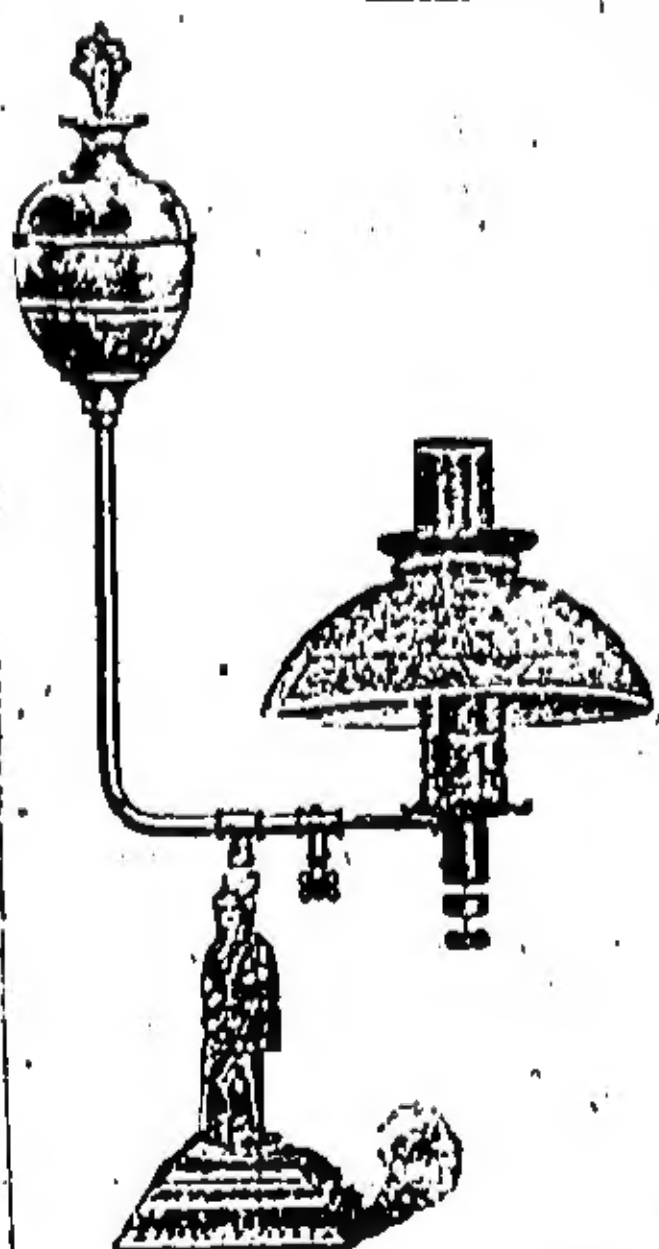
## PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

General Managers:  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

## FOR SALE.



INCANDESCENT  
Gasoline  
Lamps of all  
descriptions  
from the best  
makers.

Incandescent  
Mantles,  
Chimneys,  
Globes, Sha-  
des, &c., for  
Gasoline and  
Gas Lamps at  
the most mo-  
derate prices.

Lamps fixed  
up for Buyers  
free of charge.

Naphtha of  
the best kind  
kept in stock.

## TAI KWONG CO.

56, Lyndhurst Terrace

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [54]

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16=\$25.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$915 (London £90 \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$38 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$325 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$73 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$377,740 \$893,111 \$866,771 \$700,000 \$37,704	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$725
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,281	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$2,281	\$339,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$2,281	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$305
<b>SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$25,439	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$2,281	Nil	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$158,444 \$120,000 \$241,157 \$3,999	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$26 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	Tls. 25,000	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10=\$6.25 1/2 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$92
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 24 final making Tls. 44 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	Tls. 12,500	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 12 final making Tls. 31 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,116 \$65,000 \$24,257	\$929	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$34 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$21,075 \$130,153	\$21,231	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	13 1/2 %	\$36 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1904	11 1/2 %	Tls. 28 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 none	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$221 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,087	\$3 for 1897	9 1/2 %	\$29 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	13 %	Tls. 7.80 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000 none	\$7,820	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	6 %	G. \$17 ex div.
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	none	\$672,091	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$5
Pauk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	\$4,029	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$4.30
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904	14 %	\$27
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000 \$33,500	\$29,422	Final of \$24 making \$5 for 1904	5 %	\$100
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$36,000 \$55,590	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$198
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$270 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000	\$49,936	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$18 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$49,936	\$10 div. and \$24 bonus for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$250 sellers
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880 \$2,100,645 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	\$7 dividend for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$114
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880 \$2,100,645 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$380 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	\$9,989	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$314 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 8,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$20,000		None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000		Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$74 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 Tls. 25 Tls. 21	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	...	\$120 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 24 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 %	Tls. 19
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,994	\$11,958	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$377	90 cents for 1904	7 %	\$124
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none		\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 none	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 ex
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Tls. 5 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sel
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 125 sel
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,747	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	6 %	\$32 sales
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	8 %	Tls. 50 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$164 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 35,227	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45 sales
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 55 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 23,950	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 160 buy
<b>CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.</b>								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 2,584	\$25 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none		First year	...	\$9 1/2 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	£770	First year	...	\$1.8 sales
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£314	\$1,182	1/3 per share for 1904	12 %	16 1/2 x. d. bu
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	none	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$114
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 60 ex
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$37.39	None	...	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$84 buyers
"Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	\$2,706	\$14 for year ending 31.7.1903	7 1/2 %	\$17 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500 \$400,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	\$5 div. and \$24 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$7,551	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$26 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$8,188	Final of \$14 making \$21	7 %	\$27 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £3,000		£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$170 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$10.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$16 ex div.
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$3,796	50 cents for year ending 30.11.1904	5 1/2 %	\$10 ex div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	\$5,356	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 %	\$124 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	15,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$1,137	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$144 sellers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$45,000	\$299	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Katz Brothers, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$34,400	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	12 1/2 %	\$15
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$34,400	\$8 for 1904	6 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	Interim of \$5	19 %	Tls. 185 bu
placito in Langkat, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none		£2 for year ended 31.10.1904	9 %	\$23
Maynard and Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1905	...	Tls. 25
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending	9 %	\$54 sales
Moutrie (S. C.) Company, Limited	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	30.6.04	...	\$50
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 104,772	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	\$5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,958	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 160 ex
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1904	41 %	Tls. 420 bu
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$10,000	\$1,750	\$24 for year ended 31.7.1904	7 1/2 %	\$80 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$21 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,744	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000 \$50,000	\$84,813	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 2,025	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year	6 1/2 %	\$414 buyers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 1,012	Tls. 2 for half year	...	T.Tls. 100
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	T.Tls. 120
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$480	50 cents for year ended 31.5.1904	16 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 sellers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$6,096	\$25.70 for 1904	8 %	\$180 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$58	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$13
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000		Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 sellers